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Where to Stay: CANADIAN PACIFIC'S Algonquin Resort & Hotel Beauséjour, DELTA BRUNSWICK, HILTON CANADA

Write: Tourism New Brunswick, Dept. 244, P.O. Box 12345, Woodstock, New Brunswick, Canada, E0J 2B0
or visit our website: <http://www.gov.nb.ca/tourism>



PRIME MINISTER • PREMIER MINISTRE



On behalf of the people of Canada, it is my pleasure to invite you to our very special corner of the world.

Canada is a nation blessed as few others. There is the land itself, majestic and always changing, from the Atlantic, to the Pacific to the Arctic ocean, from endless forests of

towering evergreens to the sky-scraping Rocky Mountains, from thousands of sparkling lakes and rivers to the natural wonders of the Canadian north, and from quiet, pastoral countryside to the hustle and bustle of our teeming cities.

It is a diverse panorama, but no more diverse than the people who have built our nation, from the many aboriginal nations across Canada to the people from every ethnic background and walk of life who, throughout our history, have chosen Canada as a new home, where they can partake of our freedom, beauty and prosperity while celebrating their own rich, cultural traditions.

Wherever you travel in Canada, you will find a warm-hearted welcome. Canadians feel a quiet pride in their country, but one which they share willingly with visitors. We have an unshakeable determination to protect our natural environment and to keep our communities clean, safe, vibrant places to live. Indeed, this profound desire to protect our many blessings is a major reason why the United Nations, year after year, selects Canada as the best place to live in the world.

Once you have had a taste of what Canada has to offer, you will understand why I am so proud of this great land. Visit once, and you will want to come back again and again.

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Jean Chrétien

Welcome to Canada



This brochure has been prepared by the Canadian Tourism Commission to help residents of the United States who are planning a trip to Canada.

We have attempted to provide the answers to many common questions about such matters as entry into Canada, customs regulations, vehicles and motoring, the Canadian climate, and hunting and fishing in Canada. If we have not been able to include comprehensive information on a topic, we have in many cases given you contact numbers for sources who can provide answers to more detailed questions.

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This document was prepared under the direction of the Canadian Tourism Commission. Although every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of its contents, the Canadian Tourism Commission assumes no liability for the accuracy or reliability of the information contained herein.

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THE WORLD NEEDS MORE

CANADA

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Getting here

BY CAR



Nearly 67 percent of visitors to Canada come by automobile. This is not surprising given that natural trade routes in North America run from north to south, as do the major highways that follow these routes. As a result, many American interstates and other major highways lead directly to the Canadian border, which makes the automobile a very convenient way to get to Canada.

All American state driver's licences are valid for use while you are visiting Canada, and visitors from the U.S. will find local traffic laws very similar to those at home. One notable exception is that

right turns on a red light are not permitted in the province of Québec.

In addition to your driver's licence, you should also have documents establishing proof of insurance and proof of vehicle ownership with you at all times while driving in Canada. You should ask your insurance company to provide you with a yellow Non-Resident Inter-Province Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance Card. This card indicates that the company has agreed to provide coverage meeting the minimum legal requirements in all Canadian provinces and territories.

If your insurance representative would like more information about this yellow card, it is available from:

**Superintendent of
Financial Institutions**

1900-1050 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada V6E 3S7

Telephone: **(604) 660-2947**

A vehicle registration form from your state government will establish that you own your vehicle. You should carry similar documents for any trailers you are bringing with you. If you are driving a rented or borrowed vehicle or pulling a trailer that does not belong to you, you

...nor a lender be

You are allowed to bring a car, van, small truck or recreational vehicle to Canada for your own use only. That means you may not lend your vehicle to a Canadian while you are here. The only exception to this rule is that you and a Canadian may share the driving while making a long trip together.

should have documentation from the legal owner establishing that you have his or her permission to use it.

By law, seat belt use is mandatory for all occupants of a vehicle driven in Canada. Adults are responsible for ensuring that anyone younger than 16 in a vehicle they are driving is wearing a seat belt.

Radar detection devices are illegal in many Canadian provinces, so it is best to leave these at home. In Ontario and Québec, simple possession of a radar detection device is illegal, even if it is not being used.

Many Canadian provinces also require drivers to use their headlights during the day, especially during the hours immediately before sunset and after dawn.

You will find some examples of common road signs used in Canada on the inside back cover of this book.

The metric system for drivers

Canada uses the metric system of weights and measures. This is especially significant for American drivers because speed limits, distances and fuel prices are all posted in unfamiliar terms. Here are some handy comparisons that will help you with Canadian signs and fuel prices.

A kilometre (km) is roughly six tenths (0.6) of a mile. Use the following approximations to estimate speed limits and distances:

25 km	=	15 miles
40 km	=	25 miles
50 km	=	30 miles
60 km	=	37 miles
80 km	=	50 miles
100 km	=	60 miles

So, for example, in a 50-km-per-hour zone, you should drive 30 miles per hour and in an 80-km zone, you should drive 50 miles per hour.

Fuel in Canada is sold in litres. It takes 3.78 litres to make a U.S. gallon.

You will find more information about the metric system on the inside back cover of this book.

BY AIR

With the advent of new routes due to more liberal air agreements, air travel to Canada from the U.S. is rapidly growing in popularity with American tourists. Regular flights from points in the U.S. are available to many major Canadian cities including Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Thunder Bay, London, Toronto, Ottawa,

Montréal, Québec City, Saint John, Halifax and Yarmouth. (There is a chart of some typical flying times on the map in the center of this book.)

Taxi, bus and limousine services are available at all airports serving larger Canadian cities. As well, the major car rental chains have outlets at these airports.

BY BUS OR TRAIN



Buses and trains remain popular and comfortable ways to see Canada for those who like to leave the driving to others. Many American

and Canadian companies offer motorcoach tours to various areas of Canada. Check with your travel agent for more information.

CANADA

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between Halifax and Montréal. For the value conscious traveller, opt for VIA's CANRAILPASS™, your ticket to unlimited train travel throughout Canada.

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Or visit VIA's Internet site at: <http://www.viarail.ca>



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Halifax - gateway to Atlantic Canada



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BY PRIVATE BOAT OR PLANE



Owners of cruising boats and private aircraft are welcome to use them when travelling to Canada. As you know, this type of trip calls for far more planning than a visit by car or public transport. For example, you are required to enter Canada at a harbour or airport with a local Canada Customs office. The only exception to this is if you are forced to come ashore or land in an emergency, in which case you must call a Canada Customs office or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) as soon as possible.

Canada has some of the best freshwater and saltwater cruising in the world, and we encourage visitors to take advantage of it. Nautical charts, sailing directions, small craft guides, tide and current tables and other nautical publications, as well as catalogues of publications, are available from many commercial map suppliers in the United States. If you are unable to find a local dealer to supply you with the charts you require, you may contact either of the following offices:

Hydrographic Chart

Distribution Office

Fisheries and Oceans Canada
1675 Russell Road
PO Box 8080
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
K1G 3H6

Telephone: **(613) 998-4931**
Fax: (613) 998-1217

You may also e-mail orders to:
chs_sales@chshq.dfo.ca. Be sure to write "ORDER" in the subject line of your message.

Canadian Hydrographic Service

Chart Sales Office

PO Box 6000
Sidney, British Columbia, Canada
V8L 4B2

Telephone: **(250) 363-6445**
Fax: (250) 363-6841
Internet e-mail:
chart_sales@ios.bc.ca

Information about Canada's nautical charts, sailing directions, small craft guides, tide and current tables and other nautical publications is also available on the World Wide Web at <http://www.ios.bc.ca/105/chs>

Canada has a large network of airports and other support services for pilots of private aircraft wishing to enter the country. You may order a free catalogue of available aeronautical charts or the charts themselves from:

Canada Map Office

Natural Resources Canada
130 Bentley Avenue
Nepean, Ontario, Canada
K1A 0E9

Telephone: **1-800-465-6277**

Fax: 1-800-661-6277

Visitors considering a flight into Canada will want to make sure that they have the most recent copy of the *Canada Flight Supplement*, which includes a list of all airports with Canada Customs services as well as updates of information important to pilots. It is available from the Canada Map Office.



Entry into
Canada

GENERAL VISITOR REQUIREMENTS

In the vast majority of cases, entry into Canada is a straightforward matter for Americans. There are, however, a number of details to keep in mind.

Although a passport is the ideal identification for citizens or residents of the United States, you do not require a passport or visa to enter Canada. To speed your border crossing, however, you should carry identification papers that will establish your citizenship: a birth certificate and one ID card containing your photo. If you are a naturalized U.S. citizen, you should carry your naturalization certificate. Permanent residents of the U.S.A. must bring their "Green Card".

Although they rarely do, immigration officials may prevent the entry of visitors who appear to

pose a health risk, those whom they doubt will be able to support themselves and their dependents during their visit, or those whose willingness and means to return to the U.S. or some other country following their stay in Canada they question.

Similarly, to be admissible to Canada, visitors must not have a criminal record. This includes any convictions for driving while intoxicated.

While it is very rare for Americans visiting Canada to be challenged on any of these grounds, those with doubts about their admissibility to Canada should contact the nearest Canadian embassy or consulate (listed on page 52) and ask to speak to an immigration officer.

FOR THOSE BRINGING CHILDREN

Both Canada and the United States are putting measures into place to reduce parental and other kinds of child abduction. Travelers visiting Canada with children should carry

- ▶ identification for each child similar to the identification previously described for adults
- ▶ a letter of permission from the parents of any children accompanying them for whom they do not have legal custody.

Divorced parents with shared custody rights should carry legal documents establishing their status. Unaccompanied children should carry a letter of permission from their parents or a legal guardian.



When cars dream

*they dream of
touring Canada.*



For your free guides, call **1-800-577-2266** Op. 222
now or visit your local AAA office after March 14th.



VISITORS FROM THE U.S. WHO ARE NOT AMERICAN CITIZENS

Permanent residents of the United States (anyone who has a Green Card) do not need to carry a passport or travel documents to enter Canada from the United States or St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Temporary residents of the United States (anyone who carries a Temporary Resident Card, Form 1-688, or Employment Authorization Card, 1-688A or 1-688B) must carry a passport and may also require a visa depending on their country of citizenship.

Citizens of other countries who wish to enter Canada through the United States must also carry a passport and may require a visa, which they should obtain from a

Canadian embassy or consulate outside Canada before attempting to enter the country.

To prevent any inconvenience or delay, visitors to Canada from the United States who are not American citizens should check with an office of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service before entering Canada to determine what documents they will need to re-enter the U.S. after visiting Canada.

Studying or working in Canada

If you wish to enter Canada to study or to work on a temporary basis, please contact the nearest Canada Customs office (listed on page 24) and ask for a copy of the brochure called Entering Canada to Study or to Work to learn about what requirements apply in this case.

Bringing goods
into Canada
for personal use

Most things that you bring into Canada for your personal use during your visit will be considered "personal baggage" by Canada Customs. Some examples of personal baggage are food, fishing tackle, cars, boats and motors, snowmobiles, fuel, sports equipment, television sets, musical instruments, computers and cameras.

There are several exceptions to this, the most important of which is weapons. You are not allowed to carry a weapon, such as a firearm or mace or any other spray to be used against humans, for self-defence in Canada. There is more information about the restrictions on importing firearms to Canada on page 19.

Aside from ensuring that you have not brought in any restricted items, Canada Customs' chief concern is to establish that you really are

bringing the goods in for your personal use. If you are going to be carrying large amounts of consumable products, such as food or fuel, please contact a Canada Customs office before you begin your trip to determine what special measures you should take.

You may also bring bona fide gifts worth up to Canadian \$60 each for your friends in Canada without paying duty, provided these do not consist of tobacco or alcoholic beverages.

If customs officials have reason to believe that you are going to leave any items behind, sell them, or give or lend them to Canadian residents for their use, they may ask you to provide a security deposit for these items. The best choice is simply not to do any of these things, or to declare your intentions and pay any applicable duties when you enter the country.

Information in this brochure about Revenue Canada (Customs), including excise and GST, is of a general nature only and is not intended to constitute advice for any specific fact situation. For particular questions, the reader is invited to contact Canada Customs at one of the numbers listed on page 24.

RESTRICTIONS ON ITEMS FOR PERSONAL USE



Alcohol

Those meeting the age requirements of the province or territory of entry are allowed to bring in either

- 1.14 litres (40 ounces) of liquor or wine; or
- 24 containers, at 355 millilitres (12 ounces) each, or their equivalent, of beer or ale.

Any alcohol in excess of these amounts will be subject to duty, provincial fees and taxes, except in the Northwest Territories where it is illegal to bring in more alcohol than specified above. Most Canadian provinces limit alcohol possession to persons 19 years of age or older. Alberta, Manitoba and Québec allow possession by 18-year-olds.

Tobacco

Visitors meeting the age requirements of the province or territory of entry are allowed to bring the following amounts of tobacco into Canada without paying duty: up to 200 cigarettes,

50 cigars, 200 grams (7 ounces) of loose tobacco and 200 tobacco sticks. Any additional quantities are subject to duties and provincial fees and taxes. Some provinces may also limit the *total* amount of tobacco that can be brought into their jurisdiction.

Drugs for medical use

You may expect few or no problems bringing legal drugs into Canada for your own use.

Prescription drugs should be clearly identified and should be carried in the original packaging with a label that specifies both what they are and that they are being used under prescription. It is also a good idea to bring a copy of your prescription and a contact number for your doctor.

Diabetics and others who have to bring syringes with them should also carry some evidence of their need for using these.

Bringing firearms into Canada

Canada has strict laws governing the possession and use of firearms. These include laws that prohibit the possession of a wide variety of firearms, especially certain handguns and all automatic weapons. Visitors to Canada are not allowed to carry firearms for self-defence.

You will not be able to bring a sporting rifle or shotgun into Canada unless you are intending to use it for one of the following purposes:

- sport or hunting
- shooting competitions
- protection against wildlife in remote areas of Canada
(but not in national parks)
- transportation through Canada to another country.

Some additional information about the types of weapons allowed into Canada for hunting is available on page 48.

Handguns are restricted weapons in Canada and may only be brought into the country for use at an approved shooting competition. A permit to carry a handgun for this purpose is required from the province or provinces you are visiting.

You should also note that requests for permits to carry handguns through Canada to other parts of the U.S., including Alaska, or to another country are usually denied. It is recommended that a bonded commercial carrier be used for this purpose.

Severe penalties and confiscation apply to the possession of illegal firearms in Canada.

Anyone thinking about bringing a firearm into the country should contact a Canada Customs office and ask for the brochure Importing a Firearm or Weapon into Canada.

Cellular phones and CB radios

You may bring your cellular phone or citizens' band radio into Canada without any prior registration.

Other radio communications equipment

If you have an American operator's licence, you may use your aircraft, marine or amateur radio while visiting Canada without a Canadian licence. All other types of radio transmitting stations may only be used in Canada if accompanied by a letter of registration from Industry Canada's **Radio Regulatory and Broadcasting Branch**. Call **(613) 998-3372** for more information.



Pets

All pets must be accompanied by their owners when entering Canada.

Owners of dogs and cats must bring a certificate issued by a licensed American or Canadian veterinarian clearly identifying the pet and certifying that it has been vaccinated against rabies sometime during the previous 36 months. An exception is made for up to

two puppies or kittens that are younger than three months old.

Seeing-eye dogs are allowed into Canada without restriction. Canadian law also guarantees that anyone using seeing-eye dogs may bring them into restaurants, hotels and other businesses.

You may bring two pet birds into Canada provided you are able to declare that the birds have not been in contact with any other bird or birds for 90 days preceding your entry into Canada. If you wish to bring more than two birds with you, you must obtain a valid U.S. veterinary certificate for each bird. If you bring in more than two parrot-type birds, you must obtain a Canadian import permit and the birds will be held in quarantine until Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada officials are satisfied that the birds are disease-free.

Turtles and tortoises require an import permit to be brought into Canada. Small pet mammals, such as monkeys, may enter Canada without restriction. To bring in a ferret, you must have an import permit and the animal must have a rabies vaccination.

Endangered species

A CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) permit is required for any endangered species brought into Canada, including those kept as pets, and for any items made from them, such as coats, handbags or shoes. For further information on how to obtain one of these permits, please call the **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service** at **(703) 358-2104**.

For more information about Canadian laws regarding endangered species, please contact the Administrator, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, **Canadian Wildlife Service** at **(819) 997-1840**.

Plants

There are many measures in place to prevent plant pests from entering Canada and causing serious damage to crops and forests. As a rule, it is probably better not to bring any live plants, bulbs, seeds or other propagative material with you to Canada. However, if you do, you must declare them to Canada Customs. You should also check with the nearest office of the United States Department of Agriculture before your departure to determine whether there are any special requirements for or restrictions on taking plants from your area with you.



Transporting goods through Canada

Goods "in transit" (but not handguns) may be brought through Canada by Americans seeking a convenient route to other parts of the mainland U.S. or Alaska.

To facilitate your border crossings, you should carry three copies of a list of all the goods you are bringing with you, including values and serial numbers if applicable. Consumable goods, such as alcohol, tobacco and food, should be packed in containers that can be corded and sealed by Canada Customs at the time of entry.

BUSINESS MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS

Special arrangements are available for Americans who wish to hold business meetings or conventions in Canada. For a copy of the brochure *A Handy Guide to Canada Customs for Meetings, Conventions, Trade Shows and Exhibitions of American Organizations*, please contact us at the following address:

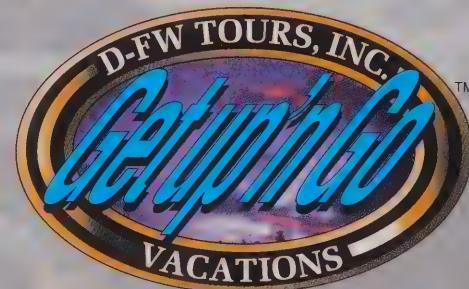
**Canadian Tourism
Commission**
Business Travel Program
4th Floor East,
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
K1A 0H6
or by fax at (613) 954-3988.

Booklets explaining aspects of Canada's goods and services tax (GST) relevant to those holding business meetings or conventions are available.

These include *GST Information for Non-Resident Meeting Planners and Convention Organizers* and *How the GST Applies to Non-Resident Incentive Travel Organizers*. Call the GST information line at (613) 990-8584 to order your copy.

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LEAVING ITEMS IN CANADA BETWEEN VISITS

If you will be making more than one trip to Canada over a specific period of time and intend to leave goods in Canada between these visits, you must obtain an E99 permit from Canada Customs when you enter the country. Please note that boats, motors and boat trailers may only be left in Canada during the off-season if you are having maintenance or repair work done on them at a bona fide marina.

An E99 permit also enables you to leave your vehicle at an airport or marine terminal while you travel in Canada.

There are special measures in place for American residents who have purchased a cottage or other vacation home in Canada for use as a seasonal residence or who have rented one on a three-year lease or longer. Contact Canada Customs and ask for the brochure *Seasonal Residents* for more information.



Regional customs offices

Below is a list of Trade Administration Services and Customs Border Services offices that you may contact for additional information about entry into Canada or bringing goods into Canada. Please contact the office that deals with the area of the country you are planning to visit.

Region	City	Telephone	Address
Atlantic	Halifax	(902) 426-2911	1557 Hollis Street, PO Box 3080 Station Parklane Center Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3J 3G6
Québec	Québec	(418) 648-4445	1275 de la Jonquière Québec, Québec, Canada G1N 3X2
	Montréal	(514) 283-9900	400 Youville Square Montréal, Québec, Canada H2Y 2C2
Northern Ontario	Ottawa	(613) 993-0534	2265 St. Laurent Boulevard Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1G 4K3
Southern Ontario	Toronto	(416) 973-8022	1 Front Street West, PO Box 10, Station A Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5W 1A3
	Hamilton	(905) 308-8715	400 Grays Road North Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8E 3J6
Prairies	Windsor	(519) 257-6400	PO Box 1655, Station A Windsor, Ontario, Canada N9A 7G7
	Winnipeg	(204) 983-6004	145 McDermot Avenue Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3B 0R9
Pacific	Calgary	(403) 292-8815	#32 - 3033 - 34th Ave. N.E. Calgary, Alberta, Canada T1Y 6X2
	Edmonton	(403) 495-3400	M-6, Metropolitan Place 10303 Jasper Avenue Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5J 4H8
Pacific	Vancouver	(604) 666-0545	333 Dunsmuir Street Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6B 5R4

Further information on Revenue Canada's web site: www.revcan.ca

Canada

**Regions and
major cities**

Temperatures

Air mileage

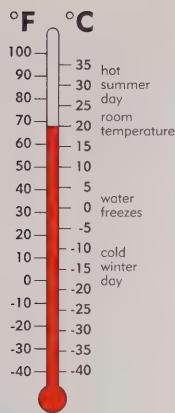
Time zones

**Provincial and
territorial tourism
information offices**



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CANADA





Temperatures across Canada (°F)

Average daily maximum and minimum temperatures for some of Canada's major cities

	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT
VANCOUVER	64 46	69 52	74 54	73 54	65 49
CALGARY	61 37	70 45	73 50	73 48	62 39
WINNIPEG	65 39	74 50	79 55	76 51	65 43
TORONTO	63 44	73 54	79 59	77 58	69 51
OTTAWA	66 44	76 54	81 58	77 55	66 46
MONTRÉAL	66 45	73 55	79 59	77 57	68 46
QUÉBEC CITY	61 41	72 52	76 57	73 53	64 41
HALIFAX	59 40	68 48	74 55	74 50	67 40
ST. JOHN'S	50 35	61 44	68 51	69 53	62 42



Flying Times (hours) Between Major U.S. and Canadian Cities

	VANCOUVER	CALGARY	WINNIPEG	TORONTO	OTTAWA	MONTRÉAL	HALIFAX
ATLANTA	6-7	5-6	4-5	3-4	4-5	4-5	4-5
BOSTON	6-7	5-6	4-5	2	1-2	1-2	1-2
CHICAGO	5-6	3-4	2	1-2	2	1-2	3-4
DALLAS	4-5	3-4	2-3	3	5-6	3-4	5-6
DETROIT	5-6	4-5	2-3	1	1-2	1-2	2-3
LOS ANGELES	2-3	3-4	4	5	7-8	6-7	8
MIAMI	8	7	5-6	3	5-6	3-4	5
NEW YORK	7-8	5-6	3-4	1-2	1-2	1	1-2
PHOENIX	3-4	3-4	4-5	6	6-7	5-6	6-7
SAN FRANCISCO	2-3	2-3	4-5	4-5	7-8	5-6	6-7
SEATTLE	1	2-3	4	5-6	7-8	7-8	7-8

The above times are approximate and "as the crow flies". Please use as a guide only.



Provincial and territorial tourism information offices

Tourism British Columbia

Telephone: 1-800-663-6000

Home Page: <http://www.travel.bc.ca>

PO Box 9830, Str. Prov. Govt.,
Victoria, British Columbia, Canada V8W 9W5

Tourism Yukon

Telephone: (403) 667-5340

Fax: (403) 667-3546

Home Page: <http://www.touryukon.com>

PO Box 2703
Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada Y1A 2C6

Travel Alberta

Telephone: 1-800-661-8888 or (403) 427-4321

Fax: (403) 427-0867

10155-102 Street, 3rd Floor

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5J 4G8

Northwest Territories (Western NWT)

Telephone: 1-800-661-0788 or (403) 873-7200

Fax: (403) 873-0294

E-mail: tourist@edt.gov.nt.ca

PO Box 1320

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Canada X1A 2L9

Nunavut Tourism (Eastern NWT)

Telephone: 1-800-491-7910 or (819) 979-6551

Fax: (819) 979-1261

E-mail: nunatour@nunanet.com

Website: www.nunatour.nt.ca

PO Box 1450, Iqaluit, Northwest Territories, Canada X0A 0H0

Tourism Saskatchewan

Telephone: 1-800-667-7191 or (306) 787-2300

Fax: (306) 787-5744

Home Page: <http://www.sasktourism.sk.ca>

Suite 500, 1900 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada S4P 4L9

Travel Manitoba

Telephone: 1-800-665-0040 or (204) 945-3777

Fax: (204) 945-2302

Home Page: <http://www.gov.mb.ca/itt/travel/explore/index.html>

7th Floor, 155 Carlton Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3C 3H8

Ontario Travel

Telephone: 1-800-ONTARIO (668-2746) or (416) 314-0944

TDD: (416) 314-6557

Queen's Park

Toronto, Ontario, Canada M7A 2R9

Tourisme Québec

Telephone: 1-800-363-7777 or (514) 873-2015

Home Page: <http://www.gouv.qc.ca>

PO Box 979

Montréal, Québec, Canada H3C 2W3

Tourism New Brunswick

Telephone: 1-800-561-0123

Fax: (506) 789-2044

Home Page: <http://www.gov.nb.ca/tourism/>

PO Box 12345

Woodstock, New Brunswick, Canada E0J 2B0

Nova Scotia Tourism Information and Reservations

Telephone: 1-800-565-0000 or (902) 425-5781

Fax: (902) 420-1286

Home Page: <http://explore.gov.ns.ca/virtualns>

PO Box 519

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3J 2M7

Prince Edward Island Tourism

Telephone: 1-800-463-4PEI (4734) or (902) 368-4444

Home Page: <http://www.gov.pe.ca/info/>

Visitor Services Division

PO Box 940

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada C1A 7M5

Newfoundland and Labrador Tourism, Culture and Recreation

Telephone: 1-800-563-6353 or (709) 729-2830

Fax: (709) 729-1965

Home Page: <http://www.gov.nf.ca/itt/business/tourism.html>

PO Box 8700

St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada A1B 4K2

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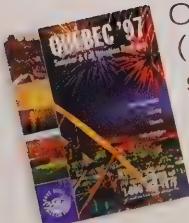


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<http://www.tourisme.gouv.qc.ca>



Québec 

Taking goods
back into the
United States

EXEMPTIONS AND DUTY

American residents who spend more than 48 hours in Canada are allowed to take goods purchased in Canada worth up to US\$400 back into the U.S. You may take advantage of this exemption only once every 30 days. (If you have already used this exemption, the US\$200 exemption applies.) Members of a single family, travelling together and living in the same residence, are allowed to pool their exemptions to cover their combined purchases.

Up to 100 cigars, one litre (35.2 American fluid ounces) of alcoholic beverage (if you are older than 21 years of age) and one carton of 200 cigarettes may be included within your exemption. Your cigarettes, however, may be subject to a tax imposed by state and

local authorities. Please note that Cuban cigars, although commonly available in Canada, may not be brought into the United States.

If you visit Canada for less than 48 hours, or if you have already claimed a US\$400 exemption in the previous 30 days, you are allowed to take goods purchased in Canada worth up to US\$200 back into the U.S. Up to 10 non-Cuban cigars, 150 millilitres (5.1 American fluid ounces) of alcoholic beverage and 50 cigarettes may be included as part of your exemption.

Duty will be charged on any goods worth more than the exemptions described above. Under the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, duty on the first US\$1400 worth of goods

(including the US\$400 exemption) is being phased out. This agreement applies only to goods that are stamped either "Made in Canada" or "Made in the U.S.A.". In 1996, the duty rate on goods made in Canada was two percent. This will be reduced at the rate of one percent a year until it is entirely eliminated by January 1, 1998.

Any goods worth more than the US\$1,400 limit will be charged duty at various rates.

Goods not covered by the Free Trade Agreement will continue to have duty charged against them at various rates. For current information on duty rates and

levels, please contact U.S. Customs before you leave home.

**United States Customs Service
Information Center:**

1301 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20229
(202) 927-1350

Gifts

You may mail gift parcels to friends and family in the U.S. both duty free and tax free provided that the fair retail value of the gift does not exceed US\$100. The package should be clearly marked "Unsolicited gift," and its contents and fair retail value should be indicated.

For further information, contact your nearest U.S. Customs office.

BRINGING MONEY HOME

You may carry any amount of money or other negotiable instruments between Canada and the United States. If, however, you are importing or exporting more

than US\$10,000, you are required to file a report of the transaction with U.S. Customs (using Customs Form 4790, which can be obtained at any border station).

PLANTS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Plants, cuttings, seeds, unprocessed plant products, and certain endangered species either require an import permit or are prohibited from entering the United States. Endangered or threatened species of plants and plant products, if importation is not prohibited, will require an export permit from the country of origin. Every single plant or plant product must be declared to the Customs officer and must be presented for inspection, no matter how free of pests it appears to be.

Bakery items and all cured cheeses are admissible. The USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service leaflet, Travelers' Tip, provides detailed information on bringing food, plant, and animal products into the U.S.

Imported foods are also subject to requirements of the Food and Drug Administration.

Most fruits and vegetables are either prohibited from entering the country or require an import permit. Every fruit or vegetable must be declared to the Customs officer and must be presented for inspection, no matter how free of pests it appears to be.

Applications for import permits or requests for information should be addressed to:

Quarantines

USDA-APHIS-PPQ, Federal Building,
Room 632, 6505 Belcrest Road,
Hyattsville, MD. 20782,
(303) 436-8645

CULTURAL PROPERTY

Canada has restrictions in place to keep objects that are of historical, cultural or scientific significance in Canada. If you wish to take objects that are more than 50 years old — such as fossils, archaeological artifacts, fine and decorative art, technological objects, or books and archival material — out of the country, you should first contact the Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board at the address

that follows to determine if an export permit is required.



The Secretary

Canadian Cultural Property

Export Review Board

Department of Canadian Heritage,
15 Eddy Street, 3rd Floor,
Hull, Québec, Canada,
K1A 0M5

Telephone: **(819) 997-7761**

Fax: **(819) 997-7757**

Helpful hints for visitors

MONEY MATTERS

The currency system in Canada uses dollars and cents as the U.S. system does. The relative value of the American and Canadian dollars varies depending on economic conditions. Since 1991, however, the American dollar has been very strong compared to the Canadian dollar, giving Americans very good exchange value for their money when they visit Canada.

To get the best rates, you should exchange your money at a financial institution — such as a bank, trust company or currency exchange — in Canada or the United States. Most stores and other commercial establishments will also exchange money, but, although some will make considerable efforts to give you good service and value, you will generally not get as favorable a rate from a store as from a financial institution.

It is a good idea to convert some of your money into Canadian dollars before leaving home in case you arrive in Canada late at night or on a day when financial institutions are closed, such as a Sunday or a national holiday (see page 43).

Canada's one- and two-dollar coins may be unfamiliar to Americans. The one-dollar coin is gold-coloured and is slightly larger than a quarter. It is commonly called a "loonie" in Canada because it has a picture of a loon on one face. The two-dollar coin is slightly bigger than the loonie and has a polar bear on one face. It is distinguished from all other Canadian coins because it is two-coloured — gold in the center and silver around the outside.

Canadian paper money is printed in a series of distinctive colours

and designs, so there is little chance of mistaking a bill of one denomination for another. The most common bills are for C\$5 (blue), C\$10 (purple), C\$20 (green) and C\$50 (red). Some C\$2 (pink) dollar bills are also still in circulation, although these are fast being replaced by the new coin.

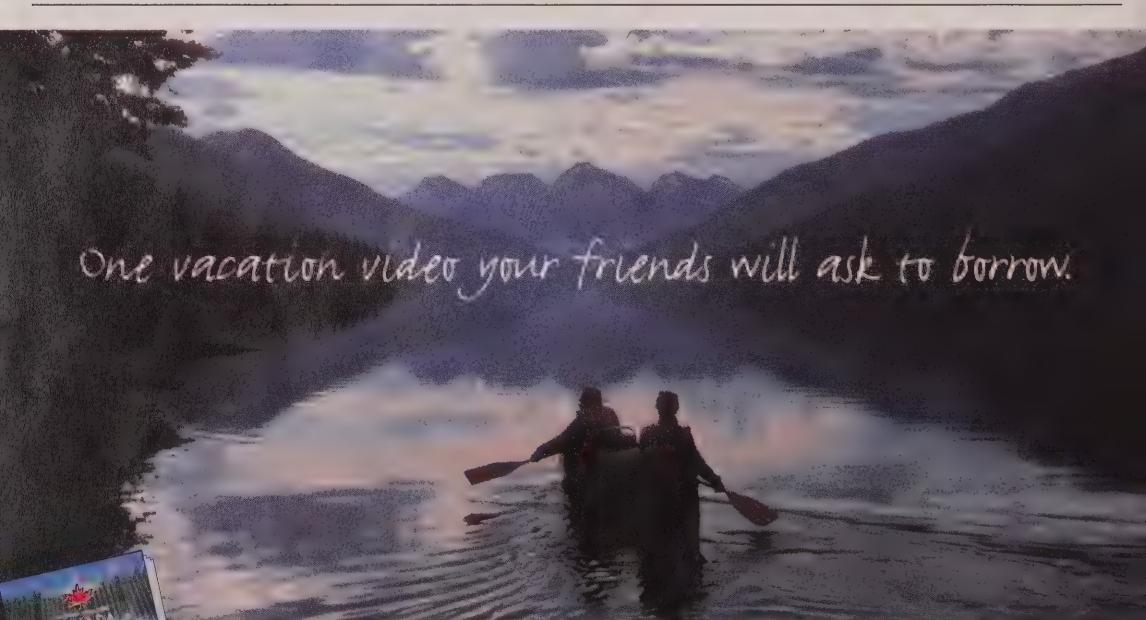
Credit cards

Major cards such as Visa, MasterCard and American Express are widely accepted in Canada. It is still a good idea to check with your bank before leaving home

just to be sure that your card will be accepted, however. If you use your card, the currency exchange will be done automatically.

Bank machines

You can use any bank card for the Interac system with most automatic banking machines in Canada, just as you would at home. As with credit cards, the currency exchange is done automatically. Machines that use other networks, such as Plus and Cirrus, are also widely available.



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Call **1-800-577-2266** and ask for Operator 221 right now.



THE WORLD NEEDS MORE
CANADA

ACCOMMODATIONS AND RESTAURANTS



Canada has a wide choice of hotel and other overnight accommodations available. Everything from clean and practical economy motels to Canada's world-famous resorts are open to you. In between these two extremes are family resorts, hunting lodges, fishing camps, tourist homes, bed and breakfasts, country inns and urban hotels.

Resort accommodation is best booked in advance. When travelling to larger cities or during peak vacation periods, it is best to reserve accommodation ahead of time.

Depending on the level of competition in the local market and the vacancy rate during your stay, hotel prices may vary. The following rough price guidelines are based on a 1994 market survey.

Luxury hotels (four and five star) offer the highest standard of accommodation, including an extensive range of facilities,

amenities and guest services, and will cost C\$100 or more per night.

First-class hotels (three star) offer some luxury facilities, amenities and guest services, but not as extensive a range as luxury hotels, and will cost between C\$80 and C\$100 per night.

Mid-range hotels (two star), offering some amenities, but limited facilities and guest services, will cost between C\$60 and C\$80 per night.

Economy hotels offer clean, comfortable accommodation with minimal amenities, facilities and guest services, and will generally cost between C\$45 and C\$60 per night.

Bed and breakfasts may appeal to those who prefer a friendlier, more homelike atmosphere. A wide range of accommodations, from beautifully restored mansions to proudly maintained rural homes, is available. To learn more about bed

and breakfasts in Canada, contact one of the provincial or territorial tourism information offices listed on page 28. You may also

Tipping

Tips or service charges are not usually added to restaurant bills in Canada. As well, salary levels in many restaurants are based on the assumption that staff will receive a significant proportion of their income in tips.

If you are satisfied with the service received, a tip of 15 percent is the usual amount given. Following the introduction of the federal goods and services tax (GST), many Canadians have begun to tip on the pretax amount.

Some restaurants will place a mandatory service charge on a bill for a large party. Your waiter or waitress should explain this to you before you order.

Barbers, hairdressers and taxi drivers are also usually tipped at 15 percent.

Bellhops, doormen, redcaps (porters) and similar staff at hotels, airports and railway stations are generally paid C\$1 per item of luggage carried.

find information about bed and breakfasts at:

Bed and Breakfast Online Canada
<http://www.achilles.net/~bb/bb.html>

The site features information about the accommodations available, photographs of the facilities and directions for how to get there.

Budget-minded travelers may wish to get in touch with:

Hostelling International – Canada
205 Catherine Street
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
K2P 1C3
Telephone: (613) 237-7884

Most universities also offer budget-price accommodations during the summer. On-site sports facilities are often available for a nominal charge as well.

TRAVELERS WITH DISABILITIES

Canadian carriers under federal jurisdiction — such as airlines, railways and ferries — are obliged by law to ensure that travelers with disabilities do not encounter “undue obstacles” while using their services. Most of these carriers, as well as associated terminal operators, are required to ensure that their staff who provide transportation-related services to travelers with disabilities receive awareness training.

Air carriers operating planes of 30 seats or more in Canada are required to make certain services available for travelers with disabilities. For example, an airline must provide assistance with boarding and deplaning if given 48 hours' notice. Even if they are not given 48 hours' notice, carriers are obliged to make their best effort to deliver these services.

If you encounter an obstacle using transportation under federal jurisdiction (including scheduled or charter air services using a Canadian airport, and railways and ferries) while travelling to, from or

within Canada, you may file a complaint with the Canadian Transportation Agency. For more information, please contact the **Accessible Transportation Directorate**, at Telephone: (819) 997-6828 Fax: (819) 953-6019 TTY: (819) 953-9705



Varying levels of accessible services are available from municipal and inter-city bus lines. Travelers should contact the companies directly to obtain information about the availability of lift-equipped vehicles and other services.

Public buildings in Canada have special facilities for persons with disabilities, such as ramps, properly equipped washrooms and automatic doors. In recent years, owners of commercial buildings have been putting similar facilities in place.

By law, special parking places for the vehicles of persons with impaired mobility are provided at all public buildings and shopping malls. These are indicated by either a small sign with a

wheelchair on it in front of the space or by a wheelchair painted on the pavement. If you have a permit entitling you to use special access parking in your home state, you may use these parking places anywhere in Canada. For further information, please contact the appropriate provincial or territorial information office listed on page 28.

Directory of Travel Agencies for the Disabled contains contact information for more than 300 travel agencies that specialize in helping travelers with disabilities.

It is available from **Twin Peaks Press** at PO Box 129, Vancouver WA 98666. You may get more information about this publication at **(360) 694-2462** or place an order by calling **1-800-637-2256**.

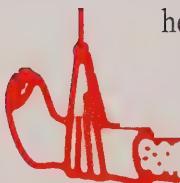
Twin Peaks also acts as a contact point for the Traveling Nurses Network, an organization that puts Americans with disabilities in touch with independent registered nurses who will contract to travel with persons with disabilities and provide medical services.

HEALTH INSURANCE AND HOSPITALS

You should get traveler's health insurance before leaving the United States to help you in case you find yourself ill or injured while far away from home. In many cases, you will find that, for a nominal fee, your regular health insurance will offer

extended coverage while you are visiting Canada.

The vast majority of hospitals in Canada are publicly managed and rates are set by provincial and hospital authorities.



EMERGENCIES

Many Canadian cities have "911" emergency service. If this does not work, simply dial "0" and ask the operator to connect you to the police. Even if you are reporting a medical emergency, it is best to go

through the "911" operator or the police rather than attempting to call an ambulance directly yourself. There is no charge for emergency calls placed from a public pay phone.

WEATHER AND CLIMATE

In a country as large as Canada, you can experience almost any climate you wish by simply travelling to different places. The southernmost part of Canada, Point Pelee, is on the same latitude as northern California, while the Canadian north extends deep into the Arctic.

If you like to swim in the surf, you can do so at one of Prince Edward Island's beautiful sandy beaches. If you prefer fresh water, though, you can go to Prince Edward County in Ontario, where you will find a running surf and sand dunes that look like they should be on an ocean shore.

Contact one of the provincial or territorial tourism information offices listed on page 28 for more precise information on the climate of the area of Canada you wish to visit. That said, here are a few guidelines and tips. (There is also a chart giving sample temperatures across Canada in the center of this book.)

In the most populated areas of Canada, the summer is similar to that of states in the northern half of the U.S. It is slightly shorter, however. Canadians celebrate Thanksgiving in early October (the same as Columbus Day) to mark the traditional end of the harvest.

At the other end of the season, gardeners in central Canada traditionally put plants in the ground on the Victoria Day long weekend, which is celebrated on the weekend before May 24.



Residents of Vancouver Island can play golf 12 months a year. Those who live elsewhere in British Columbia generally play from March to October. In the rest of Canada, the season starts in May, is well under way in June and continues until early October.

Ski season generally runs from December until mid-March. Many resorts use snow-making equipment to extend the season.

Late September is the best time for those wanting to see the fall foliage of eastern Canada at its peak. If you visit those same forests in June, make sure to bring an effective insect repellent.

FINDING YOUR SOUL CAN BE COMPLICATED. GET THE MANUAL.

A collage of travel postcards and a journal page from the Canadian Adventure Journal. The collage includes images of a lake, a polar bear, a butterfly, and a person in a landscape. The journal page features handwritten text and a drawing of a butterfly.

There's a place in your soul where happiness lives. To find it, transport your soul to Canada. And bring along the Canadian Adventure Journal as your guide. Come dig your boots into the challenge of a moutainside. Sing with wolves. Paddle with whales. Witness a majesty you only dreamed possible. Your soul will thank you.

FOR YOUR FREE COPY CALL:
1-800-577-2266 (Op 103)

THE WORLD NEEDS MORE
CANADA



CANADIAN HOLIDAYS

For all of Canada	1997	1998	1999
New Year's Day	January 1	January 1	January 1
Good Friday	March 28	April 10	April 2
Easter Sunday	March 30	April 12	April 4
Easter Monday	March 31	April 13	April 5
Victoria Day	May 19	May 18	May 17
Canada Day	July 1	July 1	July 1
Labour Day	September 1	September 7	September 6
Thanksgiving	October 13	October 12	October 11
Remembrance Day	November 11	November 11	November 11
Christmas Day	December 25	December 25	December 25
Boxing Day	December 26	December 26	December 26
Newfoundland			
St. Patrick's Day	March 17	March 16	March 15
St. George's Day	April 21	April 20	April 19
Discovery Day	June 23	June 22	June 21
Memorial Day	July 1	July 1	July 1
Orangemen's Day	July 7	July 13	July 12
New Brunswick			
New Brunswick Day	August 4	August 3	August 2
Québec			
Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day	June 24	June 24	June 24
Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories			
Civic Holiday	August 4	August 3	August 2
Alberta			
Heritage Day	August 4	August 3	August 2
Yukon			
Discovery Day	August 19	August 17	August 16
British Columbia			
British Columbia Day	August 4	August 3	August 2

SALES TAXES IN CANADA

The GST, or goods and services tax, is a federal sales tax that is charged right across Canada. Because this is a tax for Canadian residents, visitors from the U.S. are entitled to a rebate on taxes paid on certain goods they take out of Canada with them and on short-term accommodations (fewer than 30 days at any one location, but there is no limit on the number of separate types of accommodation for which you may apply for a rebate).

Keep your receipts if you wish to apply for a GST rebate. For information about how to apply, as well as for more details about the GST rebate in general, pick up a copy of the *Tax Refund Application*

for Visitors at any Canada Customs office. Most tourism information centers, duty-free shops and many department stores and hotels also distribute this application form.

In addition, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Québec and Manitoba allow you to apply for a rebate on provincial sales taxes you have paid out during your stay, in concert with your application for a GST rebate. Some other provinces provide a rebate but ask you to apply separately. You may get more information from the appropriate provincial or territorial tourism information office listed on page 28.

NATIONAL PARKS AND NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

Canada has one of the world's largest park systems with 38 national parks and 4 national marine conservation areas as well as 131 national historic sites.

Among the highlights are UNESCO World Heritage Sites: Gros Morne National Park in Newfoundland, with North America's only fjords; Ninstints National Historic Site

in British Columbia, home to the Haida totem poles; Québec City National Historic Site, featuring North America's only standing fortified city; Wood Buffalo National Park, which straddles the Alberta-Northwest Territories border and has the only existing whooping crane nesting ground; Kluane National Park, Canada's highest peak; Nahanni National Park Reserve, the South Nahanni River is one of North America's wildest and most spectacular rivers; L'Anse aux Meadows: the tip of the Great Northern Peninsula is the site of the first European settlement in the World; Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks (Banff, Jasper, Yoho and Kootenay) and Alberta's Waterton Lakes National Park, which was joined with Montana's Glacier National Park in 1932 to form the first International Peace Park.

There are many other notable features to be found in national parks and national historic sites:

► The world's highest tides come ashore in Fundy National Park in New Brunswick.

- A colony of 9000 white pelicans makes its home in Prince Albert National Park in Saskatchewan, where you can also find the cabin of one of the first conservationists, Grey Owl.
- Visitors can walk a Yukon gold rush trail at the Chilkoot Trail Historic Site, which is celebrating the centennial of the start of the rush.
- Once the summer home of a famed inventor, the Alexander Graham Bell Historic Site in Nova Scotia now houses a large collection of artifacts.
- Ten species of whales swim within sight of the spectacular sea cliffs of Québec's Forillon National Park.

Businesses operating in and near the national parks offer a wide array of services and facilities: hotels, inns, cabins, campgrounds, whale watching, horseback riding, scuba diving, hiking and bird watching are activities that all visitors can participate in.

For more information, contact **Parks Canada** at (819) 994-6625 or by fax at (819) 953-8770.

Hunting
and fishing

Hunting and fishing in Canada are subject to the laws of each province or territory and those of the federal government. For the most part, however, you will be dealing with provincial or territorial authorities during your hunting or fishing vacation. To learn more about the regulations, licence requirements and your responsibilities, contact the appropriate provincial or territorial tourism information office listed on page 28.



You may also get information from most stores specializing in hunting and fishing equipment or from the operator of a hunting lodge or fishing camp. Make sure you get a copy of the guide for hunters and anglers printed by the province or territory in which you are planning to hunt or fish and read it carefully.

Hunting is not permitted in national parks.

Fishing is permitted in national parks provided you obtain a special fishing licence.



FIREARMS FOR USE WHILE HUNTING IN CANADA



Any person who imports a firearm into Canada must be at least 18 years of age. Firearms must be declared to Canada Customs at the first point of entry. Unless you have a certificate or permit which allows you to possess certain firearms, only non-restricted firearms may be brought in. These are regular sporting rifles or shotguns with a barrel at least 470 mm (18.5 in.) and an overall length of 660 mm (26 in.) for sporting, hunting, or competition use only. Effective January 1, 1998, new firearms legislation takes effect. For this and any further information on the entry of firearms write to:

Revenue Canada
Firearms Control –
Commercial Services
Connaught Building, 5th floor
Ottawa, Ontario,
Canada, K1A 0L5

Or call the following numbers:

Calgary, Alberta
(403) 292-8750
Edmonton, Alberta
(403) 495-3400
Halifax, Nova Scotia
(902) 426-2911
Hamilton, Ontario
(905) 308-8715
Moncton, New Brunswick
(506) 851-7020
Montréal, Québec
(514) 283-9900
Ottawa, Ontario,
(613) 993-0534
Québec, Québec
(418) 648-4445
Toronto, Ontario
(416) 973-8022,
Vancouver, British Columbia
(604) 666-0545,
Windsor, Ontario
(519) 257-6400,
Winnipeg, Manitoba
(204) 983-6004

The Dawn of a New Ice Age



Brewster offers a unique "Ice Age Adventure" on the Columbia Icefield, located on the boundary of Banff and Jasper National Parks in Alberta, Canada.

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We've shown visitors the very best of the Rockies for over a century.



BREWSTER COLUMBIA ICEFIELD SNOCOACH TOURS

(A Division of Brewster)

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Banff, Alberta, Canada T0L 0C0
Phone: (403) 762-6735

Season: May 1 to October 15, 1997

9:00 AM - 5:00 PM May through September

10:00 AM - 4:00 PM in October (weather dependent)

Fare: (includes GST): Adult \$15.75 US Child \$3.50 US

Embassies
and consulates

UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN CANADA

Please note that there is now a toll-free number (1-800-529-4410) for American citizen services such as passports, reports of births abroad, and information about U.S. Customs requirements, taxes and social security.

	Address	Telephone
United States Embassy	100 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1P 5T1	(613) 238-5335
Calgary	Suite 1000, 615 MacLeod Trail S.E. Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2G 4T8	(403) 266-8962
Halifax	Suite 910, Cogswell Tower, Scotia Square Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3J 3K1	(902) 429-2485
Montréal	455 René Lévesque Blvd. Montréal, Québec, Canada H2Z 1Z2	(514) 398-9695
Québec City	2 Dufferin Terrace, PO Box 939 Québec, Québec, Canada G1R 4T9	(418) 692-2095
Toronto	360 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5G 1S4	(416) 595-1700
Vancouver	1095 West Pender Street Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6E 2M6	(604) 685-4311

CANADIAN CONSULATES IN THE UNITED STATES

	Address	Telephone
Canadian Embassy	501 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20001	(202) 682-1755
Atlanta	Canadian Consulate General 400 South Tower, 1 CNN Center, Atlanta GA 30303-2705	(404) 577-6810
Boston	Canadian Consulate General Suite 400, 3 Copley Place, Boston MA 02116	(617) 262-3760
Buffalo	Canadian Consulate General Suite 3000, 1 Marine Midland Center, Buffalo NY 14204-2884	(716) 858-9500
Chicago	Canadian Consulate General Suite 2400, 2 Prudential Plaza, 180 North Stetson Avenue Chicago IL 60601	(312) 616-1860
Dallas	Canadian Consulate General Suite 1700, 750 North St. Paul Street, Dallas TX 75201	(214) 922-9806
Detroit	Canadian Consulate General Suite 1100, 600 Renaissance Center, Detroit MI 48243-1704	(313) 567-2340
Los Angeles	Canadian Consulate General 9th Floor, 550 South Hope Street, Los Angeles CA 90071-2627	(213) 346-2700
Miami	Canadian Consulate Suite 1600, 200 South Biscayne Blvd., Miami FL 33131	(305) 579-1600
Minneapolis	Canadian Consulate General Suite 900, 701 Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis MN 55415-1899	(612) 333-4641
New York	Canadian Consulate General 16th Floor, Exxon Building 1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York NY 10020-1175	(212) 596-1600
Seattle	Canadian Consulate General 412 Plaza 600, Sixth and Stewart, Seattle WA 98101-1286	(206) 443-1777

Understanding the metric system

☞ A litre of milk is equal to slightly less than a quart of milk (1 litre = 1.057 quarts).

A 340-millilitre soft drink can holds approximately 12 fluid ounces (1 fluid ounce = 29.57 millilitres). ☞

☞ A kilogram of ground beef equals slightly more than two pounds (1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds).

On a pleasant summer morning when it is 72° F, it is also 22° C ($F^{\circ} = C^{\circ} \times 9/5 + 32$). ☞

☞ When it is -5° C in February, it is a great day to go skiing (23° F).

A foot-long hot dog could also be called a 30-cm-long hot dog (1 inch = 2.54 cm). ☞

☞ A 250-yard tee shot travels approximately 229 metres (1 yard = .9 metres).

Some important traffic signs



Driving distances between major U.S. and Canadian cities

All distances are measured in miles and are approximate.

	VANCOUVER	CALGARY	WINNIPEG	TORONTO	OTTAWA	MONTRÉAL	HALIFAX
Los Angeles	1382	1692	2126	2744	2823	3080	3861
Boston	3160	2636	1795	609	465	320	701
Dallas	2255	1885	1335	1457	1737	1763	2429
Chicago	2461	1735	900	519	805	856	1636
Detroit	2750	2023	1189	231	525	568	1348
Tampa	3314	2823	2033	1396	1458	1548	2031
New York	3449	2699	1865	553	514	383	799
San Francisco	954	1352	1951	2627	2861	2959	3916

